

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, JULY 11, 1836.

No. 36. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
SEMI-WEEKLY,  
For one year in advance, \$4 or a note at the time  
of subscribing, for \$5 payable at the end of the  
year.  
WEEKLY,  
For one year in advance, \$2 50  
Not paid at the end of 6 months \$ 00  
within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
paid for, as they will not be taken out of the  
office.  
ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Squares, unless 3 times weekly, or 1 time semi-  
weekly, \$1.50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-  
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50; semi-  
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-  
weekly, \$20.  
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by  
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

**INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.**  
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE & MARINE Insurance Company, will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., against loss or damage by Fire, in the town or county, and also, make Insurance on Produce or Goods transported by land or water. This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.  
The following are the Officers and Board of Directors chosen by the Stockholders:  
THOMAS SMITH, President.  
JOHN H. HUNT, JOHN NORTON, J. M. S. WELLS, J. GOR. SHELTON, M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, Directors.  
A. O. NEWTON, Secy.  
MATHEW KENNEDY, Louisville, WILLIAM MCCLANAHAN, Richmond, Agents.  
Hiram M. Bradson, Paris.  
THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.  
Applications for Policies of Insurance or for information to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M. Kennedy, Louisville; William McClanahan, Richmond; Hiram M. Bradson, Paris; will be promptly attended to.  
Lex May 31, 1836—26-501

**The Subscriber.**  
HAVING discontinued his Coffeehouse business, informs his friends and the public generally, that he will be ready at all times to furnish them with good  
Porter, Ale, and Cider,  
by the bottle, dozen, keg, barrel or in any way to suit those who may call on him. Having a considerable part of his liquor stock, Wines and Cordials on hand, he will sell them in any quantities to suit purchasers, as he at present intends ailing to his stock for the purpose of keeping a wholesale house for the above articles. His stock he need not recommend, as the house is well known, and generally considered good.  
Houses in any of the neighboring towns supplied at the shortest notice, as the subscriber has conveyances for the express purpose of sending out any articles in his line of business, to any place, by receiving an order to that purpose.  
Families in town supplied with Porter, or London Brown Stout, and have sent to their houses; also a superior article of Cider.  
JOHN CANDY.  
N. B. For Cash only.  
June 16, 1836—30-1m

**Fayette Land for Sale.**  
I WILL sell my farm, whereon I now reside, containing about 110 acres, lying East of Lexington three miles, between the Cleveland Winchester Turnpike Roads, binding on the latter. I suppose that any person who wishes to purchase, will come and view the premises, when they will find the improvements not excelled by any in the country.  
GEO. W. MORTON.  
June 20, 1836—32-6v

**Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.**  
THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS from every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of  
Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Tonic Wines.  
And the very best quality of  
COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.  
The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior CHIFFE, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his old Ten Mill street, next above Crutcherfield & Tilton's.  
JOHN MCKENZIE.  
Lexington, June 17—32-11

**Look at This!**  
THE Subscriber, in conjunction with T. N. GAYNES, Esq., having purchased of Messrs. Hix and Wright, their stock of MERCHANTABLE and Whiglike, and desiring to devote as much of his time as possible to the Store, will be compelled, after this date, so far as relates to the County, to decline the Practice of his Profession.  
For the convenience of his friends in the City, he has, in a short time, to remove his office to the corner of the Main and Third streets, where he will be occupied by Hix & Wright, as before.  
J. G. CHINN  
Lexington, June 17—32-11



**Unavoidable Postponement.**  
ADDITIONAL CHANCES.  
**Mammoth Lottery.**  
CAPITALS.  
**100,000 Dollars!**  
TO 25 THOUSAND DOLLARS!!!  
Will be drawn on July 21st, 1836.  
THE managers after mature consideration, have postponed this large and splendid Lottery, in order to give a better opportunity to Southern adventurers in this scheme, fearing that if drawn in the month of June many would be disappointed.  
Tickets are becoming very scarce, and we urge on all our Southern friends to take advantage of this postponement and forward their orders immediately.  
We would also draw special attention to ALL the Virginia schemes for the month of July, which present a more splendid series of Prizes than have yet been offered to our friends.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

**100,000 Dolls!!!**  
The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!  
Containing only 7,110 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.  
By Authority of Congress.  
**Alexandria Lottery.**  
For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.  
CLASS A.  
To be drawn in the City of Washington, July 21, 1836—D. S. Gies & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.  
SCHEME.  
Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7110 tickets, from which eight prizes will be drawn as the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers and 210 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers and 2325 each having one of the drawn numbers; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.  
Prize of \$100,000  
1 25,000 25,000  
1 10,000 10,000  
1 7,500 7,500  
1 5,000 5,000  
1 4,000 4,000  
1 2,000 2,000  
1 2,000 2,000  
2 1,500 3,000  
31 500 15,500  
31 300 9,300  
31 200 6,200  
31 100 3,100  
31 50 1,550  
31 20 1,160  
31 10 580  
31 5 290  
31 2 145  
31 1 72.50  
930 25 23,250  
2615 prizes, 4495 tickets, 7110 tickets, amounting to \$35,400  
Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.  
CLASS No. 3.  
For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 16, 1836.  
SCHEME.  
25,000 DOLLARS.  
25,000 Dollars—5,000 dollars—5,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—2,500 dollars—10 prizes of 2,000 dollars—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400, &c. &c.  
Tickets only Ten Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.  
MAMMOTH SCHEME!  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.  
CLASS No. 4.  
For the benefit of the town of Wheeling.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 23, 1836.  
CAPITAL.  
30,000 DOLLARS  
8,000 dollars—4,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—1,057.50 dollars—100 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 300 dollars—1 of 200 dollars, &c. &c.  
Tickets only 10 Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.



[BY AUTHORITY.]  
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.  
[Public, No. 30]  
AN ACT making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, and for other objects, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and it is to say:  
For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as provided for by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the permanent office of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Wisconsin, eight hundred dollars.  
For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by same act, ten thousand dollars.  
For the pay of Interpreters, allowed by same act, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.  
For presents to Indians, authorized by same act, five thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.  
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.  
For postage, stationery, rent, and fuel, for offices, as authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.  
For contingencies, Indian Department, four thousand dollars.  
TO THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS IN NEW YORK.  
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty with them, of the eleventh of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the annuity to be paid to a chief, for life, as provided, for by the act of the twenty-sixth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two hundred dollars.  
TO THE SENECAS OF NEW YORK.  
For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, provided for by the act of the nineteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.  
TO THE OTTAWAS  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.  
For the permanent annuity stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE WYANDOTS.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the tenth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.  
TO THE WYANDOTS, MUNSEES AND DELAWARES.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.  
For the permanent annuity, per act of the thirtieth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.  
TO THE MIAMI.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty-five hundred dollars.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.  
For the pay of eight laborers, stipulated in the fourth article of the same treaty, four hundred and eighty dollars.  
For the purchase of two thousand pounds of iron, two hundred and fifty pounds of steel, and one thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the same, six hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ten thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of a mill, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ten thousand dollars.  
For the support of a miller, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the sixth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, ten thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the same, three hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty, ten thousand dollars.  
For the support of six agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the services of two physicians, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE MENOMONEES  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the

thud and separate article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and ninety, three hundred and fifty dollars.  
TO THE POTTAWATOMIES.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred and forty dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty, five thousand dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the same, two thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., stipulated in the same, two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the support of a miller, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the same, three hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty, eight thousand dollars.  
For the limited annuities, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.  
For the annuity to the principal chief, for life, stipulated in the same, one hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the same, two hundred and forty dollars.  
For the pay of three laborers, stipulated in the same, three hundred thirty dollars.  
TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them, of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.  
TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF THE PRAIRIE.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the twentieth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, fifteen thousand dollars.  
For the annuity of three chiefs, for life, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE POTTAWATOMIES OF THE WABASIS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, fifteen thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the same, two thousand dollars.  
For the annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the tenth of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE CHIPPEWAS, OTTAWAS AND POTTAWATOMIES.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, three thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the same, two hundred and fifty dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-sixth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the said treaty, two thousand dollars.  
For the annuity, stipulated in their third article of the said treaty, for four chiefs, for life, one thousand one hundred dollars.  
TO THE WINNEBAGOES.  
For the limited annuities, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them, of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.  
For the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the same, two hundred and fifty dollars.  
For the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the same, three hundred dollars.  
For the support of three blacksmiths and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the same, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.  
For iron, steel, &c., six hundred and sixty dollars.  
For the pay of laborers and oxen, stipulated in the same, three hundred and sixty dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, two thousand dollars.  
For the support of six agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and agricultural implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the same, one thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the services of two physicians, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE MENOMONEES  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the

the treaty with them of the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, four thousand dollars.  
For the support of a miller, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.  
For the support of three blacksmiths and assistant, stipulated in the same, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., six hundred and sixty dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the same, six thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, five hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of provisions, stipulated in the sixth article of the same, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE CHIPPEWAS.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, at Michilimackinac, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith at Saginaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, fixed by the act of the fifteenth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty, two thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of the fifth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.  
TO THE CHIPPEWAS MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.  
For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the eleventh of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.  
TO THE SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, seven hundred dollars.  
TO THE YANCTON AND SANTIE BANDS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, seven hundred dollars.  
TO THE OMAHAS  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, five hundred dollars.  
TO THE SACS OF MISSOURI.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, two hundred dollars.  
TO THE SACS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.  
TO THE FOXES.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.  
TO THE IOWAYS.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the fourth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, four hundred dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the support of an assistant blacksmith, stipulated in the same, four hundred and eighty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.  
TO THE SACS AND FOXES.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the third of November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.  
TO THE PIANKESHAWES.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.  
For the agricultural implements, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.  
TO THE WEAS  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand dollars.

ten hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of forty barrels of salt, stipulated in the same, two hundred dollars.  
For the purchase of forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the same, four hundred dollars. Provided, that Quasnow's hand of said annuity shall receive their proportion of the annuity at Fort Leavenworth.  
TO THE SACS, FOXES, AND IOWAYS.  
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, three thousand dollars.  
TO THE OTTIS AND MISSOURIANS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fifteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural implements, stipulated in the same, five hundred dollars.  
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, five hundred dollars.  
For the support of two farmers, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, one thousand two hundred dollars.  
TO THE KANZAS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the third of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the same, one thousand six hundred dollars.  
TO THE OSAGES.  
For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the tenth of November, eighteen hundred and eight, one thousand five hundred dollars.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, seven thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the same, one thousand six hundred dollars.  
TO THE KICKAPOOS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, one thousand dollars.  
For the purposes of education, stipulated in the seventh article of the same, five hundred dollars.  
TO THE KASKASKIAS AND PEORIAS.  
For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-seventh of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.  
For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven hundred and twenty dollars.  
For the purchase of iron, steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.  
For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the same, one thousand six hundred dollars.  
TO THE PIANKESHAWES.  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.  
For the agricultural implements, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.  
TO THE WEAS  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of December, eighteen hundred and five, three hundred dollars.  
For the agricultural implements, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five hundred dollars.  
TO THE WEAS  
For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the fifth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand dollars.



them of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

#### TO THE DELAWARES.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty, with them of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of the fourteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For the annuity to the chiefs, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of the twenty sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three hundred dollars.

#### TO THE SHAWANEEES.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of June, eighteen hundred and three, six hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventh of November, eighteen hundred and twenty five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty one, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of the annuities secured to the Shawnee Indians, by the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty two, deducting the sum of four hundred and fifty nine dollars, paid to said Indians and including the annuities under said act, from eighteen hundred and thirty two to eighteen hundred and thirty six, inclusive, the sum of nine thousand five hundred and forty one dollars.

#### TO THE SHAWANEEES AND DELAWARES.

For the support of a miller, stipulated in the second article of a treaty with them, of the twenty sixth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five hundred dollars.

TO THE SHAWANEEES AND SENECA OF LEWISTOWN.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE SENECA OF LEWISTOWN.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty ninth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

TO THE CHOCTAWS.

For the annuity, during the pleasure of the U. States, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the seventeenth of December, eighteen hundred and one, two thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the sixteenth of November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty fourth of October, eighteen hundred and sixteen, six thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of the eighteenth of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For annuity to a chief, stipulated in the tenth article of the same, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, six thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the same, six thousand dollars.

For annuity to a chief, stipulated in

the tenth article of the same, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the seventeenth article of the treaty of the twenty seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the twentieth article of the same, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the same, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the annuity to the chief, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the same, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For annuity to warriors stipulated in the same, five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, as provided for by the act of twenty fifth of February, seventeen hundred and ninety, three thousand dollars.

For purposes of education, stipulated in the second article of the treaty with them, of the twenty fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty four, three thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of seventh of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty with them, of the twenty fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, twelve thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the thirtieth article of the same, three thousand dollars.

For the annuities to three chiefs, stipulated in the eleventh article of the same, four hundred dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article with them, of the twenty-fourth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a wheelwright, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the same, two thousand dollars. For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a wheelwright, or wagon maker, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.

For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third and sixth articles of the treaty with them, of the sixth of June, seventeen hundred and ninety four, and the second of October, seventeen hundred and ninety eight, six thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, in the second article of the treaty of the twenty fourth of October, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For the permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty, of the twenty fifth of October, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For the payment of interest on an annuity of one thousand dollars, secured to the Cherokee by the treaty of the twenty fourth of October, eighteen hundred and four, and which was not paid till the year eighteen hundred and five, twelve thousand six hundred dollars, which sum shall be paid in the same manner and in the same proportions to the Cherokee as and west of the Mississippi, that the annuity itself is payable.

TO THE QUAPAWS.

For the purpose of education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a farmer, stipulated in the same, six hundred dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty three, four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's establishment stipulated in the sixth article of the same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the same, one thousand dollars.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the month of October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the purpose of education, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, two thousand dollars.

For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments stipulated in the sixth article of the same, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four farmers, stipulated in the seventh article of the same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEE WEST.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the support of a wagon maker and a wheelwright stipulated in the same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect certain stipulations in the treaties concluded with the Seneca of Sandusky on the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, with the Seneca and Shawanec, on the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and with the Shawanec on the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty one, sixteen hundred and ninety five dollars and sixty two cents.

For expenses attending the execution of the treaty with the Creeks, of the twenty fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, in relation to locating reservations and certifying contracts seven thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the execution of the treaty with the Choctaws, of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, in relation to locating reservations, five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty made with the Caddo Indians on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty five, forty thousand dollars.

To defray the expense of removing the Winnebago Indians who reside south of the Wisconsin to the "neutral ground" or such other places as may be assigned by treaty, and for their subsistence for five months, forty thousand dollars: *Provided always*, that no part of said sum of money shall be used unless the said Indians will agree to remove, and actually do remove, to a country to be assigned to them on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

To defray the expense of holding treaties with the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Indians within the State of New York, the Winnebagoes north and south of the Wisconsin; and with the Sacs and Foxes north of Missouri, twenty two thousand dollars.

For holding a treaty with the Chippewas of Saginaw, five thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation to the commissioners for holding said treaties, shall be a per diem allowance only.

For one hundred and seventy five rifles for the Pottawatomies, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the Ross delegation of twenty Cherokee, thirteen thousand dollars, to be paid to John Martin.

To defray the expenses of Richard Field, a Cherokee Indian, who attended at the seat of Government, at the request of an agent of the Government, in the winter of eighteen hundred and thirty four—thirty five, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of three delegates from the Seneca nation of Indians who have attended at Washington during the present winter, six hundred dollars.

For the removal of twenty one thousand Creek Indians and their subsistence for one year, including subsistence of those recently removed, in addition to the balance of one hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, of former appropriations, one million and twenty three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided always*, That it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any person or persons for the removal of said Indians, or any part of them, at the expense of any individual or individuals, except such contract is made in pursuance of reasonable notice, publicly given and with each person or persons as shall have offered the most favorable terms to the Government.

For the removal of Seminole Indians and their subsistence for one year, in addition to a balance of thirty three thousand dollars for former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the territory between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, two thousand dollars.

lated in the same, one thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That no part of the appropriations for the Florida Indians shall be paid to any Indians who have been engaged in hostilities against the United States, unless in such change of circumstances as may induce the President of the United States to direct the same to be paid.

#### TO THE PAWNEES.

For the limited annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them, of the month of October, eighteen hundred and thirty three, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of the same, two thousand dollars.

For the purpose of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the same, one thousand dollars.

For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments stipulated in the sixth article of the same, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four farmers, stipulated in the seventh article of the same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEE WEST.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them, of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with them, of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty three, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of iron, steel, &c. eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the support of a wagon maker and a wheelwright stipulated in the same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, twenty nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect certain stipulations in the treaties concluded with the Seneca of Sandusky on the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, with the Seneca and Shawanec, on the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and with the Shawanec on the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty one, sixteen hundred and ninety five dollars and sixty two cents.

For expenses attending the execution of the treaty with the Creeks, of the twenty fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, in relation to locating reservations and certifying contracts seven thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the execution of the treaty with the Choctaws, of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, in relation to locating reservations, five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the treaty made with the Caddo Indians on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty five, forty thousand dollars.

To defray the expense of removing the Winnebago Indians who reside south of the Wisconsin to the "neutral ground" or such other places as may be assigned by treaty, and for their subsistence for five months, forty thousand dollars: *Provided always*, that no part of said sum of money shall be used unless the said Indians will agree to remove, and actually do remove, to a country to be assigned to them on the southwest side of the river Missouri.

To defray the expense of holding treaties with the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay, Indians within the State of New York, the Winnebagoes north and south of the Wisconsin; and with the Sacs and Foxes north of Missouri, twenty two thousand dollars.

For holding a treaty with the Chippewas of Saginaw, five thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the compensation to the commissioners for holding said treaties, shall be a per diem allowance only.

For one hundred and seventy five rifles for the Pottawatomies, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the expenses of the Ross delegation of twenty Cherokee, thirteen thousand dollars, to be paid to John Martin.

To defray the expenses of Richard Field, a Cherokee Indian, who attended at the seat of Government, at the request of an agent of the Government, in the winter of eighteen hundred and thirty four—thirty five, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of three delegates from the Seneca nation of Indians who have attended at Washington during the present winter, six hundred dollars.

For the removal of twenty one thousand Creek Indians and their subsistence for one year, including subsistence of those recently removed, in addition to the balance of one hundred and fifty five thousand dollars, of former appropriations, one million and twenty three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided always*, That it shall not be lawful to make any contract with any person or persons for the removal of said Indians, or any part of them, at the expense of any individual or individuals, except such contract is made in pursuance of reasonable notice, publicly given and with each person or persons as shall have offered the most favorable terms to the Government.

For the removal of Seminole Indians and their subsistence for one year, in addition to a balance of thirty three thousand dollars for former appropriations, one thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with Indian tribes for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title to the territory between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, two thousand dollars.

To defray the expenses of a delegation of the Pottawatomie Indians, on a visit to Washington city, two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized, to cause the accounts of the commissioners, appointed under the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty five, to be closed by transferring from the appropriation therein made for defraying the expenses of treating with the Indians, to the appropriation for "making the road from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico," such amount, as may be necessary for this purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay to David Bearly, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount charged to his account and accounted for by him on a draft drawn by him on the War Department, on the twenty sixth January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty seven dollars and twelve cents, for provisions purchased for and applied to the use of certain emigrating Creek Indians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary and he is hereby authorized and directed to invest, in a manner which shall be, in his judgment, most safe and beneficial in the fund, the sum of thirty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and forty cents, being money in the Treasury as the proceeds of lands purchased from the Seneca Indians of Sandusky by a treaty concluded on the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and upon which sum the United States are, by stipulations in the said treaties, bound to pay to the said Indians an annual interest at the rate of five per centum: *Provided*, That the said Secretary shall make no investment of the said sum, or any portion of it, at a lower rate of interest than five per centum per annum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be competent for the President to assign to the Indian Agent at Michimackinac, in addition to his proper duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for all that district of country heretofore constituting the "Territory of Michigan and lying east of the line established as the eastern boundary of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the act of Congress of the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and thirty six: *Provided, however*, That no additional compensation or emolument shall be granted, on account of said duties; and the President may require the said agent to reside at such place as he may think fit, within the said district.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 14th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON,  
I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

W. S. FRANKLIN, Clerk.

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,  
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork  
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels of new white field beans  
5280 pounds of good hard soap  
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar  
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:

360 barrels pork  
750 barrels fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels new white field beans  
5280 pounds good hard soap  
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chienichi:

240 barrels pork  
500 barrels fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels new white field beans  
3500 pounds good hard soap  
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels good clean dry salt  
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels pork  
750 barrels fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels new white field beans  
5280 pounds good hard soap  
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

330 barrels pork  
750 barrels fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels new white field beans  
5280 pounds good hard soap  
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peter's, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery: and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at

To defray the expenses of a delegation of the Pottawatomie Indians, on a visit to Washington city, two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized, to cause the accounts of the commissioners, appointed under the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and twenty five, to be closed by transferring from the appropriation therein made for defraying the expenses of treating with the Indians, to the appropriation for "making the road from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico," such amount, as may be necessary for this purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized to allow and pay to David Bearly, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount charged to his account and accounted for by him on a draft drawn by him on the War Department, on the twenty sixth January, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, for the sum of two thousand three hundred and twenty seven dollars and twelve cents, for provisions purchased for and applied to the use of certain emigrating Creek Indians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary and he is hereby authorized and directed to invest, in a manner which shall be, in his judgment, most safe and beneficial in the fund, the sum of thirty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and forty cents, being money in the Treasury as the proceeds of lands purchased from the Seneca Indians of Sandusky by a treaty concluded on the twenty eighth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, and upon which sum the United States are, by stipulations in the said treaties, bound to pay to the said Indians an annual interest at the rate of five per centum: *Provided*, That the said Secretary shall make no investment of the said sum, or any portion of it, at a lower rate of interest than five per centum per annum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be competent for the President to assign to the Indian Agent at Michimackinac, in addition to his proper duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for all that district of country heretofore constituting the "Territory of Michigan and lying east of the line established as the eastern boundary of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the act of Congress of the twentieth April, eighteen hundred and thirty six: *Provided, however*, That no additional compensation or emolument shall be granted, on account of said duties; and the President may require the said agent to reside at such place as he may think fit, within the said district.

JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,  
Vice President of the United States,  
and President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 14th, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON,  
I certify that this act originated in the House of Representatives.

W. S. FRANKLIN, Clerk.

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,  
Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork  
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels of new white field beans  
5280 pounds of good hard soap  
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar  
At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:

360 barrels pork  
750 barrels fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels new white field beans  
5280 pounds good hard soap  
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chienichi:

240 barrels pork  
500 barrels fresh superfine flour  
220 bushels new white field beans  
3500 pounds good hard soap  
1600 pounds good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels good clean dry salt  
900 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels pork  
750 barrels fresh superfine flour  
330 bushels new white field beans  
5280 pounds good hard soap  
2400 pounds good hard tallow candles  
120 bushels good clean dry salt  
1350 gallons good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.



# LEXINGTON.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1836.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

IN FAYETTE.  
HENRY DANIEL, *Caucus Candidate*.  
WM. RODES, *do*.  
FIELDING L. TURNER, *do*.  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr., *do*.  
WM. STANNIS, *do*.  
A. S. HUGHES, *do*.  
Capt. GEO. N. FAULCONER.

The MAGICIAN, is the title of a new paper ushered into existence, at Columbus, Ohio, on the fourth of July.

It is neatly printed, on good imperial paper; will support Van Buren and Johnson, Baldwin for Governor of Ohio; and bids fair to the able and efficient advocate of their claims. It will be published, weekly, until after the Presidential election, for one dollar.

M. FLOURNOY and E. HISE, Esqrs. will address the citizens of Fayette, at the Court House, this day.

The Observer & Reporter not having succeeded in inducing the county candidates so far to depart from decency, as to attempt to monopolize the day, urges the Whigs to "come to the conclusion to stay away"—that "they have no business there."

The Gazette has never "manifested any unwillingness that the candidates for the Legislature should address the people" on any day. It did, and still does, protest against the management of the Whigs. At the June court, when it was announced that Maj. Flournoy would address his fellow citizens, Mr. Robt. Wickliffe, sen. got upon his feet, to move the appointment of delegates to the Knoxville convention; and although the whole business might have been transacted in ten minutes or less, and although Maj. Flournoy was seated at his elbow, apparently desirous of delivering the promised address, yet Mr. Wickliffe occupied the court house until five o'clock! thus excluding Maj. Flournoy, whose intention had been publicly announced in the Gazette.

More than a month since, the Gazette, and all the other Republican papers in the State, published the appointment of Mr. Hise, to address his fellow citizens of Fayette, in Lexington, on this day. All the county candidates are well known to their fellow citizens—Mr. Hise is a stranger here, and we must express our astonishment, at the want of courtesy in the Observer & Reporter, thus to treat a stranger. However, the Whig convention sat with closed doors. What may have been the instructions there given, we have no knowledge.

If the Whigs will permit us to be heard, it is all we ask; and to this, we think we are entitled—after which, they have our sanction to occupy the day, as may seem most advantageous to themselves.

JAMES MADISON, former President of the United States is no more. The fact was communicated to Congress on the 30th June, in the following message from President Jackson:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1836.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Madison, ex-President of the United States. He departed this life at half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 28th instant, full of years and honor.

I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of mankind.

ANDREW JACKSON.

A joint committee was appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives, to consider and report, "by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the U. States to express the deep sensibility of the nation, to the event of the death of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States."

By an advertisement in the Intelligencer and the Observer & Reporter, it is announced, that a dividend of four per cent. on \$10 paid has been declared, and will be paid to the stockholders of the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, is appointed Minister to France.

"We learn that the Jackson party are making efforts to trade off their candidate for Governor (Maj. Flournoy) for votes for their candidate for Lieut. [Intelligencer.]

Will the Editors of the Intelligencer, for it has not the C. signature, so far condescend as to let us know how they learned the foregoing intelligence?

A duel was fought near the City of Washington on the 22d June between midshipman Key, (son of F. S. Key, Esq. district attorney,) and midshipman Shurburne, both residents of Washington. On the second fire, Key received his adversary's ball in the breast, which terminated his life. Shurburne, who leapt, has been dismissed the service.

The Legislature of Connecticut passed a law, at the last session, requiring that all steamboats navigating their waters, shall, when they meet each other, pass to the right, or starboard side; shall at night, show two good lanterns, at 15 feet above deck, and be provided with two good eight-oared boats, so placed as to be available for the safety of passengers. We would say, those are good regulations.

Mahomedan Toleration.—It is stated in the foreign journals, that a missionary, with two camels loaded with "Tracts," reflecting upon Mahomed and his religion, went into Bagdad and began to distribute them among the people. The consequence was, a general cry to Lynch all the Christians in the place. The Pacha, with great difficulty, succeeded, at last, in quieting the mob, and three thousand troops were sent from Constantinople, to aid the police.

THE NEW THEATRE, although not entirely completed, will open this evening, with the *stranger*, and *perfection*. Mrs. A. DRAKE, formerly a great favorite in Lexington, and deservedly so wherever she has performed, is engaged for this week only. Miss PETRIE, of the New Orleans, Louisville and Cincinnati Theatres, and Mr. WALTON, of the N. York and N. Orleans Theatres, are also engaged. The celebrity of those performers, cannot fail to produce good houses, and to afford delight to the audience.

## THE CELEBRATION.

Our national anniversary was observed yesterday as had previously been arranged. The spirit stirring drum and fife at dawn—the parade at 10 o'clock of the several companies of the military—the march to the field "consecrated to patriotic celebrations,"—the dinner for a large company prepared by Mr. Bincove, the eloquent address by CLIFTON R. THOMSON, Esq.—the return to the city, the *due de joy* from the battalion, and the peaceful return to their several homes of all concerned, completed the public ceremonies of the day. More favorable weather could not have been desired. Every face was animated with the conscious pride of freedom, and every heart beat high with the hope of the perpetuity here, and the general pervasion of rational liberty.—Lex. Intelligencer.

The Intelligencer also contains the Toasts drunk on the occasion, being 15 regular toasts and 3 volunteers—the perusal of which, will excite feelings of regret among the thinking part of the community, that our venerable President should have been entirely neglected on this national occasion by the managers. If the toast makers had no respect for the man, by whose wise and patriotic measures the country is placed in such unparalleled prosperity, and holds such an enviable rank in the estimation of the nations of the earth—we say if they had no love for the man, common decency would seem to have demanded some respect for the office, which he holds with so much honor to himself and advantage to the country. But the Whigs of Lexington have a way of their own.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR has been appointed Secretary of War of the Texan Republic, vice Mr. Rusk, resigned. The new Secretary has addressed a long letter to the President and Cabinet, on the subject of the disposition of their prisoners. General Santa Anna, in his opinion, he presumes he shall differ with, perhaps a majority of the Cabinet;—whilst they consider Santa Anna "exclusively a prisoner of war," the Secretary "has been disposed to regard him more as an apprehended murderer." We shall endeavor to give the address entire on Thursday next. In the mean time, we are bound to say, particularly after reading the detail of Doctor Shackelford, that we are disposed to approve the views of Col. Lamar.

Extract of a letter from Maj. P. H. Harris, of the Ladies Legion of Texas volunteers commanded by Col. Wilson, to a friend in this city.

Dated N. ORLEANS, June 27th, 1836.  
DEAR SIR,—The interest which you have taken and manifested in the noble struggle of Texas, and our personal prosperity, makes it a pleasing duty to inform you of our progress, and the prospects which we have before us. You have, no doubt, heard of our embarkation at Louisville and being landed on the bank of the Ohio river, where we were detained five days. We finally succeeded in effecting a re-embarkation on board the Franklin a very splendid boat, but lamentable to relate, while in camp lost by desertion about 30 men. While I contemplate with shame

and regret their dastardly conduct, I rejoice that they have left us, as Texas does not want men who in pursuit of ease and comfort would basely desert a flag presented by one of her fairest daughters. Such men would only act as reminders to the noble cause in which we have embarked, and basely the same which Kentucky has acquired in the course of noble fighting. But he not only there is yet a gallant band who are anxious to meet the enemies of liberty and Texas. In five days we shall be on Texian soil. We are not equipped at Galveston, and march by way of Copan and from thence 20 miles to Houston's camp. This army is now 3000 strong. We see daily Mexican vessels, but as there are also Texian ships, too powerful for them close at hand, they will not venture out.

I have seen several Texian officers who speak of that country as the finest on earth. A young gentleman from this city, who has been in her service eight months, has been offered \$10,000 for his claims on the government. Some say there will be no fighting, but they are mistaken. There are 3000 Mexicans on the frontier; and their problem. President has robbed the very exhausted dead to equip 5000 more, to make no doubt one great and, I may add, last struggle to regain their lost possessions. We will have to contend against about 30000 angry and degraded beings, and I pledge my life that the Ladies Legion of Lexington will give a good account of itself, and that Kentucky will be faithfully and manfully represented.

We remain under the same organization as when we left Lexington with but few exceptions. Our men are entirely healthy and in high spirits—some 25 or 30 will join us from this city.

The Captain of the boat which left us on the banks of the Ohio (the Fort Adams) came on to New Orleans, and stated various slanderous reports on our affairs and men; among the rest that he had challenged and backed our Col. On our arrival he was called on to law by Col. Patterson and that he had either to retract the reports and deny the charges or take a dose from his persimmon pill box. Not tarrying the Doctor or his medicine, he very promptly complied with the Col. Patterson's first proposition; and in consideration of his gentlemanly and valiant conduct, was forthwith discharged by the owners of the boat. I will write again, giving all the information which is to be had immediately on my arrival in Texas. My best respects to all my friends in Lexington.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
P. H. HARRIS.

Letters from Colonel Wilson's division of Emigrants for Texas, are received up to June 29. They were all in good health, and expected to leave New Orleans on the 1st July. Whether or not their services will be wanting, seems somewhat doubtful.

CRICK WAR ENDED. By the following from the Globe of the 4th, it would appear that the Creeks have at length been brought to submission:

Official despatches have been received from General Scott, dated Fort Mitchell, June 21. We have been furnished with the annexed copies of letters of General Jesup, General Patterson, and Captain Parrott, which announce the surrender of a large number of hostile Creeks.

General Jesup to General Scott.  
HEAD QUARTERS, FORT MITCHELL,  
June 23, 1836.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose copies of reports from Major General Patterson and Captain Parrott, by which you will observe that but little remains to be done. Jim Henry is still out with about 150 warriors; but my Indian warriors who have halted, and await my orders at the Big Spring, say they can take him. I have just received information that a Seminole Chief, with a number of his warriors, is with Henry. The information comes from a negro taken last night.

General Patterson to General Jesup.  
CAMP NEAR HATCHESBURG,  
June 22, 1836.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the hostile Indians, with the exception of a portion of the Hitchitees, and a small party of the Uchees, under Jim Henry, have all come into camp, and surrendered themselves unconditionally as prisoners. Their number, including women and children, is about 800 to 1000. It is stated by the prisoners that the Hitchitees have gone to Fort Mitchell for which place I shall march with my command, together with the prisoners, to-morrow morning.

Captain Parrott to General Jesup.  
CAMP ON THE HATCHESBURG,  
June 22, 1836.

General.—Soon after your departure yesterday, the prisoners, whom you had despatched the day before to the hostile camp, returned. They brought with them a few of the hostile party, and their object appeared to be, to understand fully the terms on which the hostile Indians generally would be received. General Patterson repeated to them what had been said by yourself, that they must surrender by arms, and submit unconditionally, and that justice should be dealt out to them. Those who came in yesterday represented the Uchee, Hitchitee, and Chelaw towns. They stated the Uchee warriors to be 200, and the Chelaw and Hitchitee 60 each, making 320 in all, and that these composed the great body of the hostile Indians.—To day nearly all of the Uchees have come in, as well as some of the Hitchitees, and many of the Chelaws. The Uchees are the most numerous and warlike portion of the enemy. We have reports that several of the hostiles have gone to Elia Hadjo's camp and Fort Mitchell; rather than surrender here.—Two have been captured to day by Opoteyobolo's Indians, and sent to this camp. General Patterson will march for Fort Mitchell very early in the morning. There are a great many Indian women and children, and many negroes in camp, who have come in with the hostile Indians.

It is expected here, from a hasty examination, that 250 Uchees, and 50 Hitchitees and Chelaws, capable of bearing arms, have surrendered. These are the numbers very nearly. Several hundred women and children, and about 60 negroes, have accompanied them.—

The best informed in camp consider this a finishing to the war.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

The following has been handed us for publication by the Texan Agent. We feel great pleasure in giving it to the public, concurring as it does so entirely in the views expressed by ourselves in yesterday's paper:

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1836.

In consequence of hostilities having ceased between the Texan and Mexican armies, we deem it fitting to state, that at the present time further emigration to that country of any other emigrants, but those intending to settle down as cultivators of the soil, is unnecessary. Our motives in making the statement proceed from a desire to guard against the inhumanities, and those already emigrated, being exposed to a want of provisions, which is naturally to be expected from the ravages to which the productive districts have been exposed during the late merciless invasion.

## TEXAS AGENCY.

### MEXICAN BUTCHERIES CONFIRMED.

Doctor Shackelford, who, it may be recollected, was captured together with Col. Fannin and his men, and who was detained to attend to the sick and wounded Mexicans, has arrived in this city.—He fully confirms all previous accounts in regard to the cold blooded murder of Col. Fannin and his company. He further states that the Colonel and some of his men were only wounded in the first instance, but were shortly afterwards shot, with the exception of twenty-one individuals, who were picked out, and belonged principally to Ward's company. These were mostly mechanics and physicians; the services of the former being required to assist in building fortifications; those of the latter to attend on the sick and wounded. We are also informed that a Spaniard, named Garry, an officer in the Mexican army, was mainly instrumental in saving these few men from the general slaughter. So horrible were the merciless orders of Santa Anna that many Mexicans revolted at the sight—swore that they would tear off their epaulettes, and never again serve under a man who would be guilty of such treachery and inhumanity.

Gen. Urrea was greatly opposed to this most foul deed. It was his opinion that their retention as prisoners would be punishment sufficient. Santa Anna, however, was inexorable. His orders were positive, and none dared to disobey them.

Many appalling particulars are given by those who escaped, and have come direct from Mexican inquiries and charnel houses; but such is the anxiety of individuals to inquire after their friends and relatives, and the various questions put almost simultaneously, that it is impossible until the popular suspense is relieved, to draw up any thing like a minute statement.

The Texan Agency is making every exertion to procure the names of these martyrs to liberty, who were either murdered when unarmed prisoners, or killed in battle; and when a correct list can be made made out, it will be published.—N. O. Courier.

## READ—REFLECT.

We commend the following excellent article to the eye and attention of our readers, and particularly the honest opposers of Gen. Jackson who are now asked to support Gen. Harrison.

From the New Castle (Del.) Gazette.

To many of our readers, it may excite surprise to see at the head of our paper, the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for the highest offices which the people of the United States can bestow, and as our editorial efforts for a length of time, previous to the establishment of this Gazette, were exercised to sustain the cause of the Whig party, it becomes a duty, not only to our readers but also to ourselves, to state the reasons which have induced us to take sides, politically, in opposition to a party to which we were formerly attached both in feeling and in principle. Relying upon the candor and honesty of purpose, which always characterize the movements of the people, when left to their own free and unbiased judgment, we fear not the issue, however loud may be the clamors of short sighted partisans, or the more insidious endeavors of pretended friends.

It is well known, not only to our readers but to the whole public, that one of the principal and strongest objections which was urged against the pretensions of Andrew Jackson, by the Whig party, was, that he was a military chieftain, and that his elevation to the Presidential chair, would be the establishment of a precedent pregnant, not only with immediate dangers, but fearful in its remote consequences to the interests, the liberties of the people, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. This objection was made under a sole on conviction of its truth, and we in an editorial capacity joined with our political associates in endeavoring to show the people the fearful results, which might in all probability ensue to the citizens of the United States if the Hero of New Orleans was elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. Notwithstanding the glorious and successful administration of Andrew Jackson—notwithstanding he has disappointed his opponents, by a pacific course to foreign nations, equally remote from submission, and daring presumption, yet we cannot conscientiously support, or see supported any individual for the high office of Presidency, whose principal claims to public favor are based

entirely upon military achievements, and those only of an ordinary character, equaled by hundreds, who, if this principle be once established, will all be privileged to lay claim to the highest office within the gift of an American people.

Our former connection with the Whigs had its origin in fundamental principles—and our experience in political life has afforded no satisfactory reasons, no solid arguments, for us either to abandon our doctrines, or compromise our settled convictions. Conscious for a long period of being in a minority on the Presidential candidates we did not suppose that the liberal and expanded views of the Whigs were ever to be amalgamated with the narrow, selfish and persecuting creed of the Anti-Masons. We did not for a moment harbor the idea, that the antagonizing creeds of Whiggism and Anti-Masonry, could ever, by any human device, be made to harmonize in purpose, or produce an effort in action. When, however, we perceived the mischievous exertions of those who were ready and willing to barter their birth right for a mess of pottage, and sell their country and principles for thirty pieces of silver, we thought it high time for us to withdraw from a public participation in their nefarious designs.

And when it was announced to the world that the whole—proscription—an unrelenting spirit of Anti-Masonry had accomplished its designs in effecting the nomination of Wm. H. Harrison, as the legitimate candidate of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, we conceived it to be our high moral duty as an American citizen, and the confidant of a public journal, to what a portion of the public look for a candid and impartial statement of the political aspect of the country, to renounce entirely all former private adhesions, and boldly declare our preference for Martin Van Buren. This determination and frank avowal, has been the result of mature and deliberate reflection, and we rejoice in being able to announce to our friends abroad, that we are sustained in this avowal by a large portion of the Whigs of Delaware. Regarding, therefore, the interests of the people, the perpetuity of our free institutions, and the spread of liberal political doctrines, as of far more importance than selfish views, personal considerations, or partisan exclusiveness, we have hoisted the Republican A. H. proscription flag of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, determined to support him with the same honest zeal and candid energy which have marked our previous efforts, on all subjects of a public character, that interests the citizens of this State.

The good of our country is paramount to all considerations, and when we glance at scenes which have just transpired in the State of Pennsylvania, under the perniciousness of Anti-Masonry, we tremble at the mere idea of giving, for one moment, power to a set of men, who would light upon the altar of domestic quiet the flames of discord, and with determined zeal, pursue the victims of their hatred with an appetite which nothing but death could destroy. The Whigs owe it to themselves to renounce Gen. Harrison—they owe it to safety; and the welfare and glory of their country demand that they should not be bartered into submission, or inured to sacrifice their honor, principles, and patriotism to the base cravings of political Anti-Masonry.

Our neighboring State, Pennsylvania, has afforded sufficient demonstration of the sinister designs and prescriptive purposes of the Anti-Masons—and the politicians of that party may well be chafed under the hand of what a celebrated author, Sir James McIntosh, has called the "vulgar tribe of politicians." He thus portrays them: "In truth, the tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of all species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their own hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves recommended only by conscience and glory. A large, liberal, and prescriptive view of the interests of the State presses with them for romance; and the principles that recommend it, for the wanderings of a disordered imagination. They think there is nothing worth pursuit but that which they can handle—which they can measure with a two foot rule—which they can tell upon ten fingers." This is a true description of a class of men, who wish the Whig party to unite with them in elevating Gen. Harrison to the Presidential chair—their honor—their principles—their feelings, and the good of our beloved country alike forbid it.

Under these considerations we shall use our exertions to advance the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson: and although we shall elicit the anathemas of the selfish and narrow, contracted, for thus boldly avowing our honest opinion, we are proud to number among those who approve of our decision many, very many, who have heretofore acted with the party calling themselves Whigs. Delaware will give her vote for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; and it will be our duty and pleasure to assist in thus preserving the character of the State, and at the same time, the destruction in Delaware, of a political Anti-Masonic party, whose only principles are proscription for opinion's sake, and whose main objects are selfishness of purpose and political aggrandizement, without regard to the means resorted to in accomplishing them.

REMEDY FOR QUARRELsome BOYS.—A schoolmaster in Boston, punishes his wrangling scholars by making them drink successively tumblers of cold water, as a refrigerant to their refractory tempers and pugnacious propensities.

A country paper announces notices of births, marriages, deaths, will not be received unless authenticated by the signatures of the parties. Only think of cradled babes coffin'd tenants authenticating the 'births' and 'deaths' by their signature.—Salem Gas.

Mystery magnifies danger, as a f. the sun;—the hand that warned Bel hazzar, derived its horrid influence, from the want of a body.

An honest farmer, once observed on his son's John-like driving, "that he believed, if John was riding on a streak of lightning, he would whip up!"

## \$500 REWARD.

REWARD from the subscriber in Lexington, on Wednesday the 6th inst. a Negro woman named

POLLY,

About 25 years of age, light complexion; high cheek bones, full heavy expression of eyes, rather spare, large feet and thick ankles, generally permits her smoking tobacco from her ankles, she was purchased from Mr. Ross of Madison County about three months since.

A reward of \$500 will be paid if taken in the county of Fayette, of \$300, if out of said county, and out of the state, she was away at \$500, by a fleeing from Lexington on the 1st inst. to any jail so that she may be recovered.

JAMES C. CROSS.

The Richmond Chronicle will please insert the above three times.

## WAY CAR.

A CAR will leave MID WAY every morning at 7 o'clock, and returning, will leave Lexington every afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CHAS. LEWIS,

Master of Transportation.

June 16—20—37

## FRESH FLOUR.

A LOT of superior Family Flour, with a small grain hand, in barrels and bag Labels to suit purchasers, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BARRELS of good pure creek salt

for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836.

200 BOTTLES of superior Old Port

for sale by

R. LONG, Mill-st.

Lex. July 4, 1836—36—37

## STRAYED.

FROM my lot on Hill street on Monday last a bay carriage horse, with a scar in his forehead; long black mane and tail; black legs, small all round; seven or eight years of age between 19 and 20 hands high. I will pay a liberal reward for him.

HENRY J. PECK.

Lexington, July 1st, 1836.—36—41.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### HAT MANUFACTORY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken his brother, BIRMAN SHAW, into partnership. The business in future will be conducted at 16 old stand, north corner of Main and major cross streets, under the name of

N. & H. SHAW.

Where one or both of them may always be found to wait on those that give them a call.

They have on hand, and will continue to keep, an excellent assortment of all kinds of HATS, and will sell on as accommodating terms as any house in the city.

Lex. June 6, 1836.—36—41.

N. B. Those having unsettled accounts, will please call and settle them with either of us.

N. S.

## DAILY STAGE

### FOR CINCINNATI.

THE stage on the direct route from Lexington to Cincinnati, will leave the office at Brecken every day at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrive next morning at 10; Leave Cincinnati every morning by six and arrive same evening by 10, sixteen hours from port to port, free six dollars, this route is perhaps as pleasant in travel as any the roads are now fine, the teams, coaches, and drivers are not surpassed anywhere, drivers of skill and entirely of sober habits; teams well broke and perfectly safe; coaches new and of pleasant size and in no case will more than nine passengers be admitted inside, no accident having occurred on this route during the season so far, is the only assurance we offer of the reputation of the proprietors to the public duty, to give universal satisfaction and receive that patronage which the public may think proper to bestow.

PRATT & GAINES, Proprietors.

Lexington July 5, 1836—36—37

The Observer will insert 3ms and charge P&G.

## WOOL.

THE Subscribers pay cash for COMMON WOOL, washed or unwashed. Enquire at their Factory, or at the Office of D. A. Sayre.

RICHARDSON & HIGGINS.

June 30—31—37

## MONTGOMERY LAND

### For Sale.

HAVING arrived at an age which disables me for undergoing the labor necessary to the proper management of a large farm, I have concluded to offer the FARM on which I now live for sale, lying on Summers creek, about two and a half miles from Mount Sterling, in the Paris road, containing about 560 Acres of first rate LAND, all enclosed except a few acres, and a high state of cultivation, and well set in Grass, and never-failing stock water on almost every part, even in the greatest drouth. Brick Building, House, Black Negro Houses, Kitchen, Smoke House; besides all other necessary outbuildings, well arranged in the most convenient and best manner; and in fact it is considered the best arranged and most convenient situation in the county, and so situated, that it is susceptible of being divided into two very convenient farms.

The terms will be made known by me on the premises, at any time previous to the 15th day of September next; and if not previously sold by that day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, it being, I repeat, the best and the only the Red River Iron Works will be sold.

JAMES WATSON.

Mount Sterling, June 13, 1836.—31—20 Aug.

The Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen insert once a week till 20th August, and send their accounts to this office for payment.



